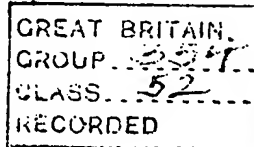


PATENT SPECIFICATION

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DRAWINGS ATTACHED

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 (72) Inventor HAROLD BUCKLEY



(54) IMPROVEMENTS IN AND RELATING TO FLOORS

(71) We, CENTRAL FLOORING LIMITED, formerly Central Flooring (Stoke) Limited, a British Company, of Apedale Works, Apedale Road, Chesterton, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, do hereby declare the invention, for which we pray that a patent may be granted to us, and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement:—

The invention relates to floors, and particularly to elevated floors in which a plurality of floor panels are supported above a base or sub-floor so as to leave an underfloor space in which electrical cables and connections for other services can be positioned.

According to the invention there is provided an elevated floor comprising a plurality of up-standing supports arranged on a base or sub-floor and supporting triangular panels in spaced relation above the base or sub-floor, the triangular panels being arranged so that their apices meet at a point, and the undersides of the panels being recessed at the apices to receive said supports, said recesses corresponding in shape to the portions of the associated supports received therein, so that the recesses serve to locate the panels accurately on their supports, with the panels spaced away from the sub-floor by that portion of the height of the supports not accommodated in the recessed parts of the panels.

The supports may be in the form of pads of circular shape, the undersides of the panels having recesses which, when the panels are fitted together, combine to form a circular recess serving to accommodate one of the pads.

The edges of the panels are preferably inwardly inclined from top to bottom so that the top faces thereof slightly overhang the bottom faces.

Each supporting pad may have a central recessed portion on its underside.

It will be evident that the clearance between the panels and the base or sub-floor can be arranged to suit various requirements by using supports of the appropriate height.

[Price 25p]

The invention has many advantages over traditional floor finishes: it reduces irregularities arising from the sub-floor, it does not rely on a high impact sub-floor, and reduces delays due to the drying-out period of the sub-floor. The panels are interchangeable, no bonding is required, and immediate access can be had to services. In addition long rows of cable to domestic appliances are avoided, under-floor heating can be used, the panels can have high insulation properties and afford multiple design permutations, while they can be speedily fitted in position using only semi-skilled labour.

A constructional form of the invention is illustrated, by way of example only, in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a plan showing a portion of flooring at the intersection of six triangular panels.

Figure 2 is a vertical cross-section.

The panels 60 are in the form of isosceles triangles whose apices meet at a point where they rest on a circular pad or disc 61 which acts as a support member. The undersides of the panels are provided with recesses as shown at 62, Figure 2, which combine where the panels meet to form a circular recess to receive the disc 61, and the thickness of the disc is such as to provide a sufficient clearance at 63 between the panels and the base or sub-floor 64. The edges of the panels are slightly inwardly inclined from top to bottom as shown in Figure 2 so as to provide a clearance at 65 to facilitate the lifting of a panel when desired. The underside of the disc 61 is recessed at 66. The panels and the supporting pads or discs may be made of plastics or any other suitable materials.

The construction shown in the drawings provides a simple and economical floor which is designed especially for domestic installation, where the amount of clearance under the panels can be less than in industrial establishments and the loadings are usually lighter.

WHAT WE CLAIM IS:—

1. An elevated floor comprising a plurality

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- of upstanding supports arranged on a base or sub-floor and supporting triangular panels in spaced relation above the base or sub-floor. the triangular panels being arranged so that their apices meet at a point, and the undersides of the panels being recessed at the apices to receive said supports, said recesses corresponding in shape to the portions of the associated supports received therein, so that the recesses serve to locate the panels accurately on their supports, with the panels spaced away from the sub-floor by that portion of the height of the supports not accommodated in the recessed parts of the panels.
- 15 2. An elevated floor according to claim 1 in which the supports are in the form of pads of circular shape, the undersides of the panels having recesses which, when the panels are fit-

ted together, combine to form a circular recess serving to accommodate one of the pads.

3. An elevated floor according to claim 1 or 2 in which the edges of the panels are inwardly inclined from top to bottom so that the top faces thereof slightly overhang the bottom faces.

4. An elevated floor according to any preceding claim in which each supporting pad has a central recessed portion on its underside.

5. An elevated floor substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

W. SWINDELL & PEARSON,
Chartered Patent Agents,
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Derby, and at Hanley.

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COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

1 SHEET

This drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale

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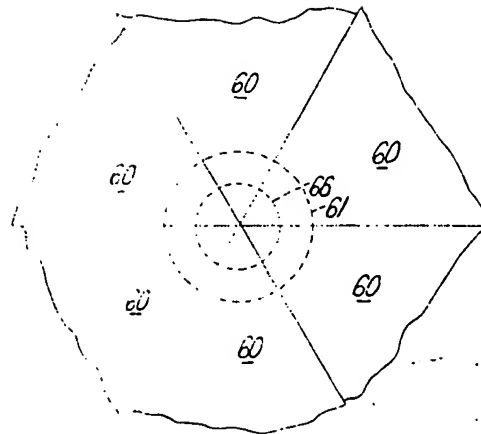


Fig. 1.

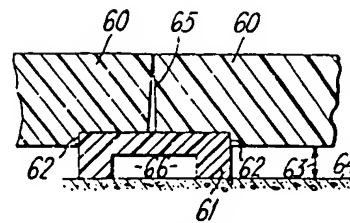


Fig. 2.

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